



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

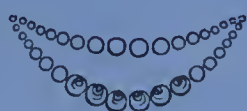
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1963





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CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963 - 1964

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Roy Mills, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Matthias Pilling, C.C.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Harry Rothwell

Councillor John W. Baker

Councillor Wilfred Bardsley

Councillor Stanley Gilbert

Councillor Geoffrey Green

Councillor Harold R. Hall

Councillor Roy Mills, J.P.

Councillor Irvin Scott

Councillor Herbert L. Whitehead, J.P.

Councillor Ronald Whittaker

Councillor Eric Wild

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

G. Robert Hinton

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

GILBERT ROXBURGH BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon",
Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Telephone No. Oldham Main 6251/2.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health -

ERIC G.H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector -

ALAN H. KIRKMAN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.c.)
(To 8/5/63)

ALAN RENSCHAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.)
(From 9/5/63)

Additional Public Health Inspector -

ALAN RENSCHAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(To 8/5/63)

FRED RUSHWORTH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.c.)
(From 17/6/63)

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

MIKHAIL T. BITHELL
(To 14/6/63)

JOHN FISHER
(From 18/8/63)

Public Health Clerk (Part-time) -

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK

NOTES

- * (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1963

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1963.

The statistical details of the year's Public Health activities are described and tabulated in the body of the report in the usual form.

The estimated mid-year population was 13,610, an increase of 480 compared with the previous year.

The number of births during the year, 263, exceeded the total of the previous year by 22 and the adjusted birth-rate rose to 20.3, compared with the national figure of 18.2. These figures reflect, at least in part, the continued residential development of the district and in 1963 a total of 231 houses were constructed, 15 by the Council and 216 by private builders.

A total of 198 deaths was registered, 15 more than in 1962, giving an adjusted death rate of 15.7 compared with the national rate of 12.2.

Although there were no outbreaks of infectious disease during the year requiring special comment, I should record that, for the first time in many years, there were no cases of whooping cough notified in the district. Credit for this must be given, in the main, to active immunization against the disease which is now available to all infants. In order to keep this potentially serious illness under control, all parents should ensure that young children are adequately protected by immunization.

In my Annual Report for 1962, I wrote of the work which the Public Health Inspectors were carrying out in preparation for a further smoke control area. During 1963 however there was considerable modification of national policy on the technical implementation of smoke control arising chiefly from changes in the availability of approved fuels. These changes introduced serious practical difficulties in view of which the Health Committee decided not to propose further smoke control areas for the time being. It is essential however that we do not lose sight of the fact that the achievement of Clean Air is still a vital object

in public health and that practical difficulties must be overcome if we are to ensure freedom from atmospheric pollution.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council, for their co-operation and encouragement throughout the year. I also thank the staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance, including their help in the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1964.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1961.....	12,830
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1963).....	13,610
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1962.....	5,186
Rateable Value.....	£449,694
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£1646.614

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards - North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)..... 263

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	147	104
Illegitimate.....	7	5

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	19.3
Adjusted Rate.....	20.3
(Comparability Factor 1.05)	

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....	4.6
Stillbirths.....	5
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and still births.....	18.7
Total Live and Stillbirths.....	268

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)..... 9

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	2	6
Illegitimate.....	1	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....	34.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births.....	31.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births.....	83.3

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)..... 26.6

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)..... 26.6

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) 44.8

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)..... Nil

Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births..... Nil

Total deaths (all ages)..... 198

Death rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	14.5
Adjusted Rate.....	15.7
(Comparability Factor 1.08)	

Principal Causes of Death:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	76
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.....	25
Cancer (all sites).....	31

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1963, 1962, 1961, 1958 and 1953.

The number of deaths in 1963 was 198 (as compared with 183 in 1962) giving an adjusted death rate of 15.7 (15.0) to compare with the national figure of 12.2 (11.9). As in recent years the principal causes of death were diseases of degeneration and cancer. In general this reflects the increase in the number of old people in the population and the decreased importance of infectious diseases as a cause of death.

Tables 2 and 3 show deaths by cause and age in 1963 and in previous years.

There were no maternal deaths in 1963 but 9 infants died in the first year of life.

Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. Table 5 gives total of infant deaths and compares them with previous years.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar-General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There was an increase in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, 200 cases compared with 177 cases in 1962. This was chiefly due to an increase in the number of cases of measles. Table 6 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 7 compares infectious diseases for 1963 with previous years.

Measles.

The number of cases of measles notified was 176 compared with 139 in 1962. 150 of the cases occurred in the first four months of the year. As there is as yet no protective immunisation against this disease it continues to provide the bulk of notifications of infectious disease.

Dysentery.

There were 9 cases of dysentery during 1963. This disease can only be eliminated by the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene, particularly in establishments where children are grouped together.

Anthrax.

One case was notified during the year. Although this is a potentially serious condition, the disease appeared in a mild form and there was no question of any spread of infection.

Whooping Cough.

It is pleasing to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. In order to maintain this satisfactory position it is necessary to continue the policy of immunisation of infants.

Poliomyelitis.

There were again no cases of this disease in the district in 1963.

Vaccination, particularly of infants and young children, which is the best protection against this disease, was continued with oral vaccine from April, 1962.

Pneumonia.

There were two cases in 1963 but notifications of this disease do not include broncho-pneumonia which is, in general, a disease of the very young and the old.

Tuberculosis.

Eight new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, compared with 5 cases in 1962.

These cases are now, in general, diagnosed at an early stage, often as the result of X-ray examinations.

At the end of the year there were 44 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 42 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

Table 8 lists new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

In the investigation of dysentery and similar diseases during the year, 543 faeces samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel. No. MAIN (Oldham) 6251/2).

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer based at High Street School Clinic is Dr. D.C. Marshall (Tel. No. SH9 7114).

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Two midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. N. Flynn, 3, Trent Road, Shaw. (SH9 7268)
Mrs. J. Harris, 26, Moor Street, Shaw. (SH9 7802)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel. No. SH9 7114).

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Two Health Visitors, Mrs. M.M. Ashworth and Mrs. W. Frost (part-time) are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic. They are assisted by Mrs. P. O'Donnell, School Nurse.

Two child welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc. are available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children and there are also three nurseries attached to cotton mills, providing accommodation for 226 children.

Farrow House	...	...	...	...	100 children
Lilac Mill	...	...	...	...	70 "
Wye Mill	...	...	...	...	56 "
					<u>226</u>

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. Nurses living in the Crompton area are:-

Mrs. F. Knight,	396, Milnrow Road, Shaw.	Tel. No. SH9 7730
Mrs. A.J. Chamberlain,	11a, Netherhouse Road, Shaw.	" " SH9 7805
Mrs. M. Clark,	42, Surrey Avenue, Shaw.	" " SH9 7618

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 19, Garforth Street, Chadderton (Tel. No. MAIN 6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Very effective liaison exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff centred at the Divisional Health Office and the Local Hospital Consultant and Psychiatric Staff. Enquiries on any aspects of Mental Health and Welfare should be directed to the Divisional Health Office. (Tel No. MAIN 6251/2).

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, Miss M. Fielden, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 16 hour basis, and night ambulance work is carried out from 24 hour manned stations in other parts of Health Division No. 14. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RAD. 3021).

WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in six homes for the elderly in Division 14. One of these homes, Laburnum House, is situated in Crompton. Other statutory services, including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Service, co-operate to support the elderly and handicapped in their own homes and voluntary bodies provide Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home Visiting etc.

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Enville House, Ashton. (Tel. No. ASHTON 2933).

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	MAIN 8181
The District Infirmary, Ashton.....	ASHTON 1611
The Municipal Clinic, 20, Baillie Street, Rochdale...	ROCHDALE 47474

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, and acknowledgment is here made of the valuable help and co-operation received at all times from Dr. J.D. Abbott and the members of his staff.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the Year 1963

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and the work of your Public Health Inspectors for 1963. This is the first time that I have been concerned in the preparation of such a report as the Senior Public Health Inspector, but members will be aware that Mr. A.H. Kirkman occupied that position until early May, 1963. The report largely follows the lines of previous years in incorporating comments under various headings.

The year was one of steady working rather than spectacular progress. There were a number of staff changes and it was inevitable certain aspects did not receive the desirable quota of attention. Under some headings, the number of visits is less than in 1962 but in others they are increased.

In May, you did me the honour of promotion from Additional to Senior Public Health Inspector and in June, Mr. F. Rushworth took up his appointment as the new Additional Public Health Inspector. The Pupil Inspector, Mr. M.T. Bithell, resigned his position also in May and he was replaced by Mr. J. Fisher in September. The post of part-time clerk/typist was the only one to remain unaltered and, during the time of the changes, Mrs. L. Chadwick did a tremendous amount of work in maintaining the standard of efficiency in the office.

The major improvement of the year was undoubtedly that in relation to refuse collection. This was achieved by the introduction of an Incentive Bonus Scheme which, despite many initial difficulties, worked extremely well. With one or two minor exceptions, a regular seven-day collection was maintained and a much higher standard of service gave increased satisfaction to all concerned. I am sure that my predecessor, Mr. Kirkman, would have been pleased that the adoption of his recommendation had been successful in reaching its objective.

Another major decision was the one taken in respect of smoke control in the district. The supply, quality and price of smokeless fuels has been of great concern to the Council since the first Smoke Control Order came into operation in 1960. The decision pleased many but also disappointed many and it is hoped that the position will soon be satisfactorily resolved to allow the Council to resume the implementation of its Clean Air programme with confidence.

It was with mixed feelings that I became a member of the delegation to represent the Council at an interview in London in September with the Local Government Boundaries Commission for this area. To me the most pleasing feature of this interview was that, along with all the other Departments, the services operated by the Public Health Department did not receive any adverse criticism.

In conclusion, I must offer my sincere thanks for all the assistance given and patience shown to me during the year, which made my task on taking up my new appointment so much lighter. To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement, to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, the Surveyor and the Treasurer for their invaluable assistance and their staffs for co-operation and, by no means least, to my colleagues in the Public Health Department for their generous support throughout the year, my thanks are due and readily given.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

ALAN RENSHAW

Senior Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1964

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department provides the water supply for the great majority of the premises in the district. Many residents will long remember the early months of 1963 when, because of very severe frosts, they had to obtain supplies from the water cart by means of standpipes on the street corner or through the good offices of neighbours who were fortunate enough not to have frozen pipes. From August onwards numerous complaints of "dirty" water were received from many parts of the district. These complaints were referred to the water undertakers but, at the close of the year, little or no improvement was apparent and representations to the Water Department continued well into 1964.

Efforts continued to persuade owners of properties sharing a common service pipe which had become "furred up" to share the cost of cleaning the pipe and in this way supplies were improved to a number of blocks of houses.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the raw water and the water going into supply is carried out by the water undertakers. Four samples, three for bacteriological and one for chemical examination were taken by the Public Health Department during the year and all were reported as satisfactory.

The number of houses connected directly to the main supply at the end of the year was 5,245 serving an estimated population of 13,349.

Private Supply. Eighty houses and farms rely on private supplies from wells and springs. These are mainly in outlying parts of the district where extension of the Corporation mains would prove to be impracticable. Seven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory.

2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Apart from outlying parts, where it is impracticable to lay main sewers, the whole of the district is satisfactorily sewered and the sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The New Hey works is capable of taking the whole of the sewage from the part of the district which it serves. Tentative agreement was reached as to the linking of the Low Crompton Works and the Royton Urban District Council's works and the necessary technical investigations are being carried out.

All the new development in the district during 1963 was connected to the Council's sewerage system. In one instance, a private arrangement

between two householders resulted in a new drain being laid over a long distance to link up to an existing drain, thus allowing a conversion from a pail closet to a water closet.

The weekly collection of nightsoil was continued though the weather conditions in the early months of the year put a severe strain on the service. Certain isolated properties became inaccessible to the vehicle and the men employed on this work often had to carry the pails over long distances.

A change in the system of nightsoil collection became inevitable during the year. Through having to travel over very rough roads which caused a surge of liquid in the tanks, damage to the back axle of the gully emptying machine was occurring at all too frequent intervals. It was with regret that a backward step had to be taken in reverting to the former unhygienic method of emptying the pails into a tank carried on a flat open vehicle. Your officers continued to keep this matter under review and, at the end of the year, had under consideration an alternative which it was hoped would again put this outdated system on the scrap heap.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey Rivers Board is the controlling authority for the streams in the district. There were no serious complaints of obstruction or contamination during the year.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. It is pleasing to be able to report that 1963 brought a vast improvement in the standard of the refuse collection service. This was a direct result of the Committee's decision to introduce an Incentive Bonus Scheme, which achieved its objective of providing a regular seven-day collection. With one or two minor exceptions, this frequency was maintained and complaints from the public which previously were most prevalent became conspicuous by their almost complete absence. Though reluctant to accept the change the men creditably agreed to give a trial to the scheme and have since contributed to its success in no small way. Thanks are also due to the local branch Secretary of the National Union of General & Municipal Workers for his part in the negotiations which led to the scheme's acceptance.

The attempt to operate the service with one man less on the labour force proved to be an embarrassment. Particularly at times of sickness it was difficult to keep the teams up to the required strength and delays in attending to duties other than the emptying of dustbins resulted. The training of the foreman to act as a spare driver paid dividends and many hours of overtime working, which otherwise would have been necessary, have since been saved.

5) REFUSE DISPOSAL.

2,755 loads of refuse were tipped at the Thornham Road Tip during the year. The tip continued to be operated without nuisance except for the dispersal of waste paper into the surrounding area at times of high winds. The wire screens erected to arrest the paper had a limited success, but in such an exposed position the problem is most difficult to control. All the paper is packed up, however, as soon as practicable after the winds subside. A potentially dangerous situation did arise on the tip from an accumulation of water which covered a large area. Concern was felt for children who should not be on the tip but nevertheless are attracted to it and arrangements were made for the water to be pumped out to a shallow depth, the work continuing into 1964. The assistance of the Sewage Works Foreman and his staff in this task was very much appreciated. Without their ready co-operation the job could not have been undertaken so smoothly.

The Central Electricity Generating Board completed the tipping of fly ash on land adjoining the Council's portion of the tip. This work was carried on with very little nuisance except for that from the heavy transport through the district. Whilst providing the Board with tipping space, a public service has been done in the filling in of the area, and the Committee can be well pleased with the result. Complete co-operation between the officers of the Board and the Council existed during the whole of the time the work was in progress and this contributed to the success of the project.

The Council continued to share the use of the mechanical shovel with Milnrow Urban District Council for control of the tip.

(c) Salvage. A further fall in income from waste paper occurred during 1963. This was largely due to the reduction of the labour force by one man and the transfer of labour from paper baling to refuse collection. Whilst the economics of salvage collection and baling may appear to be suspect, valuable tipping space is saved and even a small reduction in the high paper content of the refuse makes for a better tip. The amount of salvage sold was 18 tons 8 cwts. 3 qrs. which yielded an income of £92. 2s. 2d.

(d) Dustbins. Under the Council's dustbin replacement scheme a total of 158 bins was supplied and in addition 171 bins were sold for use at new properties.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There are no licensed manufacturers in the district, but there is one registered upholsterer.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The number of waste water closets remaining at the end of the year was eight. Of this figure, five are attached to houses which are included in the Council's Clearance Programme for action in 1964 and one at a house which will be affected by the major road scheme in 1965/66. Special circumstances existed in connection with the other two but no effort was spared in attending to get these converted.

The number of pail closets in the district was further reduced to 54 and in succeeding years this figure should steadily fall as a result of clearance of houses which will become unfit and the provision of such sewage schemes.

In 1963, 117 drains and 26 water closets were cleared by the Department's workman free of charge. This is not a statutory service as many owners and occupiers believe but it is a service which is well worthwhile and assists in many cases in the speedy abatement of this type of nuisance.

8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial. Improvement in the reduction of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources was continued in 1963. The 5th July, saw the end of the period during which obsolete plant could be used as an admissible defence for dark smoke emission. Industry has been very conscious of this fact for some time and the electrification of plant was proceeding at a number of mills. In addition, three applications for Prior Approval of alterations to boiler plant were received and all were approved with conditions. The Committee's appreciation of the service given was conveyed to the private individuals who make up the members of the Prior Approval Panel. Twenty-four smoke observations were made during the year and twenty-three visits to boiler plant.

Domestic. The Council's No. 2 (Rushcroft) Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st July, 1963. In addition to those in private houses, the supervision of works of adaptation in 300 of the Council houses, covered by the Order, was undertaken by the Department. This was a considerable task which was augmented by the decision to allow tenants freedom of choice from the Council's standard alteration at their own additional expense, but this decision resulted in far more satisfied people. It was disappointing that full extent of the plan to install under-floor draught fires could not be carried out due to the unusual type of construction at some of the houses. The perseverance of the Council in obtaining approval from the Ministry for this project could not be fully rewarded.

The No. 3 (Hunger Hill) Smoke Control Order was made and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation in June. Due to a re-appraisal of the supply situation in respect of smokeless fuels, the Order was not confirmed and, in October, local authorities in the North-West received a circular

from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government followed later by what was to become an infamous Memo Numbered 69/63. A complete new outlook was put on Smoke Control and the Council adopted a resolution that called a halt to Smoke Control in Crompton.

Particularly at the time, this appeared to be a most regrettable and, indeed, backward step. It seemed that an opportunity to give smoke control a much needed "shot in the arm" had been missed, but one has come to appreciate the feelings of Members, and the enthusiasm of many has been dimmed by subsequent events. It is a great pity that this essential battle for Clean Air has in this and some other districts been brought to a standstill and in still more districts retarded, and one would express the hope that this situation is to be only of a temporary duration.

The number of visits made during the year in respect of smoke control was 995.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. The volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide continued to be operated in 1963 as part of the Council's membership of the South-East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Table 14 shows the results obtained in graph form.

9) RODENT CONTROL.

Table 15 gives details regarding the treatment for infestations of rats and mice. Two sewer treatments using fluoracetamylde were carried out during the year. From the results of these treatments, together with the fact that the number of complaints received were again less than in the previous year, it would appear that there has been a further reduction in the rat population throughout the district.

10) DISINFESTATIONS.

In 1963, 9 council houses and 19 private houses were found to be infested by insects and, as in previous years, the main trouble was the cockroach. All these houses were successfully treated by the Council's operator. Occasionally infestations of insects not easily identifiable are discovered and here the assistance and advice of the Entomology Department of the Manchester Museum is sought.

11) DISINFECTION.

Advice is given on current disinfection in all cases of infectious disease and free disinfectant is issued as required.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the main plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 60,000 gallons, supplied from the main supply of Oldham Corporation.

A continuous system of filtration, chlorination and aeration changes the water every four hours and the Baths Manager takes daily samples to check the free chlorine content and the alkalinity of the water.

Your inspectors took 22 samples of the water from the baths during the year at differing times and without pre-arrangement. Only one sample proved to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory and this result indicated a temporary local contamination, probably from one bather.

13) FACTORIES.

At the end of the year there were 109 factories on the register and the number of inspections undertaken during the year was 71. At two premises, defects in relation to sanitary accommodation were found and were remedied after informal action.

Tables 12 and 13 give details of the type of factories and the work done during 1963.

14) SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

7,128 inspections were carried out during the year, involving visits to 3,462 premises. Table 9 details the visits made.

15) COMPLAINTS.

576 official complaints were made to the Department during 1963 and, in addition, many others were received by your inspectors in the course of their duties. All complaints were investigated and action taken where appropriate.

16) DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

495 defects and nuisances were discovered and 589 remedied during the year. This involved the service of 80 informal and 14 statutory notices. In addition, particularly where work was the joint responsibility of more than one owner, your Inspectors assisted by obtaining signature to order forms, authorising the Department to arrange for the execution of the work and agreeing to pay the necessary costs. It is appreciated that this system sometimes causes headaches for the Treasurer in the collection of those costs but it has become a useful method in attaining the speedy abatement of nuisances of this nature.

Table 10 shows the defects and nuisances abated in 1963.

17) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were taken against the occupier of a house in the No. 1 Smoke Control Area who was found to be burning coal. The offender was fined £1.

18) NOISE ABATEMENT.

Nine visits were made during the year in respect of complaints of noise nuisances. One complaint was a recurrence of a nuisance which was reported in 1962 and a gentle reminder to the firm concerned was sufficient to obtain abatement. In the other cases, the offenders were unaware that any nuisance was being caused and informal action only was necessary.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS.

474 houses were inspected for defects in 1963, entailing a total of 1,307 inspections.

2) REPAIRS.

As a result of the above inspections, 94 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. 85 houses were made fit by the owners as a result of informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts and a further 14 houses following the service of Statutory Notices.

Comment was made in the 1962 report regarding the difficulty in obtaining contractors who were willing to carry out jobbing repairs to houses. As a result, consideration was given by the Surveyors, Lighting and Town Planning Committee to the possibility of private work being undertaken by the Council's Direct Works Department but there was insufficient evidence to show that such a step was necessary. The position eased considerably during 1963 and the delay between the placing of orders and the execution of works was generally reduced.

3) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Nineteen houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense. Twenty-two houses were demolished during the year and ten houses were closed. The Council re-housed 51 persons from 18 families during the year from houses which had been declared unfit.

4) OVERCROWDING.

Three cases of overcrowding were relieved by re-housing in Council houses. No new cases of overcrowding were found or reported during the year.

Complaints were received of alleged overcrowding at two houses in the district occupied by Pakistanis. Numerous visits were made at varying times of the day and, whilst suspicions were aroused, at no time was it possible to prove that either of the houses was legally overcrowded. This is a difficult problem which continues to receive attention.

5) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list at the end of the year showed a slight increase on the figure at the end of 1962, 238 as against 217. Of the 238 applicants, 121 were for one bedroom, 73 for two bedroom, 41 for three bedroom and 3 for four bedroom accommodation.

6) ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

A further 15 new dwellings were completed by the Council in 1963 bringing the total of post-war Council dwellings to 528.

Private development of the district continued and, during the year, 216 new dwellings were erected. The total of post-war dwellings built privately is 1,065.

7) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Engineer and Surveyor kindly provided the information given under this heading.

The Council received 79 applications for standard grants under the Housing and House Purchase Act, 1959, and 3 for discretionary grants under the 1949 Act. All the applications were approved by the Council and the work was completed in 61 cases.

8) RENT ACT, 1957.

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair nor for the cancellation of Certificates previously granted. It would appear that tenants in this district have largely abandoned this method of obtaining repairs to houses in favour of the more definite procedure under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

9) COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The one house in the district registered under this title remained and, whilst it is of doubtful desirability to perpetuate this type of accommodation, the house has served a useful purpose over the years. The premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition and at no time during the year did the number of lodgers reach the permitted number of 22.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

The routine inspection of food premises can become one of the mundane duties of a Public Health Inspector. Nevertheless it is only by this method that standards can be maintained or improved. During the year 720 inspections were made of the various types of premises including grocers, greengrocers, butchers, bakehouses, fried fish premises, restaurants, canteens and licensed premises. Weekly inspections were made of the food stalls on the Market and during the year in the interests of food hygiene the traders selling open food were transferred from open stalls to huts provided either by the Council or by the traders privately.

Tables 9 and 17 detail the inspections.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughterhouses. The 1st January, 1963, was the appointed day for this district for the operation of the full structural requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Though one or two minor works were still outstanding on that day, the three slaughterhouses were soon brought up to the required standards.

During the year 334 visits were made to the slaughterhouses.

Meat Inspection. One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained during the year. 78% of the slaughtering was carried out at weekends and this again necessitated alternate Sunday working by each of your Inspectors. Table 18 gives the statistics in relation to meat inspection. The animals slaughtered in the district continued to be of a high standard. There were no whole carcasses condemned and none of the animals was found to be affected by tuberculosis. The Annual Report for 1955, the first full year after the withdrawal of Ministry Controls in respect of slaughtering, showed that 16.31% of the cows slaughtered in Crompton were affected by tuberculosis and this figure was well below the national percentage. The 1.0% reported for 1962 and the complete absence in 1963 is ample evidence in this district of the overall success of the Ministry's Tuberculosis eradication scheme amongst the cattle of this country. There was a substantial increase over 1962 in the percentage of cattle affected by disease other than tuberculosis, but in the main these were parasitic conditions which in most cases would render an organ unmarketable rather than unfit.

The 1st October, was the operation date for the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. The implementation of the Regulations in this district did not cause much difficulty but one effect was to allow authorities to

make charges for meat inspection if they so desired. Opinions differ on this particular subject. One can argue that meat inspection is a public health service which should be operated out of public funds, but it was felt that failure to make charges in Crompton could result in a considerable increase in the amount of slaughtering, the meat produced being for sale outside the district, and it was therefore decided to institute the maximum charges allowed.

Other Foods. The amount of other foods condemned during the year was 198 lbs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. All but 15 lbs. of this amount was frozen foods and condemnation was necessary because of breakdowns in the refrigerated cabinet at a local shop. As a result a new cabinet was installed.

3) MILK SUPPLY.

All the milk sold in the district is designated and the main supervisory responsibility for the supply rests between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Lancashire County Council Health Authority. A total of 55 distributors were registered with the local Council.

Two samples of milk were obtained in the follow up of the cases of Brucella in a local herd reported in 1962. Both samples were reported to be satisfactory.

4) ICE CREAM.

There is only one premises registered for manufacture and this is for soft ice cream. Regular inspections were made of the premises registered for the sale of ice cream and also of vehicles operating in the district. Two samples of ice cream were taken and both were placed in Grade I.

5) FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING.

Crompton is not a Food and Drugs Authority so that the responsibility for sampling for analysis is that of the Lancashire County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the details given in Table 20.

6) SHOPS ACT, 1950.

70 visits were made in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences, as a result of which two improvements were obtained to sanitary conveniences.

TABLE 1
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1963	1962	1961	1958	1953
Population		13,610	13,130	12,830	12,520	12,590
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	263 20.3	241 19.1	225 18.2	176 14.6	170 13.5
Stillbirths	No. Rate	5 18.7	4 16.3	3 13.2	4 22.2	5 28.6
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	No.	268	245	228	180	175
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No. Rate	12 4.6	10 4.1	8 3.7	8 4.5	3 1.8
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	9 34.2	3 12.4	3 13.3	4 22.2	8 47
Neonatal Deaths	No. Rate	7 26.6	Nil Nil	2 8.9	4 22.7	6 35
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	198 15.7	183 15.0	196 16.5	169 14.4	147 11.7

TABLE 2
CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1963 Total	1962 Total	1961 Total	1958 Total	1953 Total
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms -							
Stomach	2	-	2	3	3	5	8
Lung & Bronchus	3	1	4	6	3	6	2
Breast	-	1	1	9	4	2	4
Uterus	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Other Sites	11	13	24	18	13	16	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	16	25	18	30	17	15
Coronary Disease, Angina	17	9	26	29	22	17	21
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	-	2	2	7	3	2
Other Heart Disease	16	15	31	27	39	32	27
Other Circulatory Disease	9	8	17	13	11	8	8
Influenza	-	2	2	3	6	5	-
Pneumonia	1	2	3	11	11	2	3
Bronchitis	13	6	19	9	13	14	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1	3	1	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	3	2	1	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	2	2	4	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2	-	3	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	6	18	24	20	11	13	19
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2	-	2	1	-
All Other Accidents	1	2	3	3	8	8	4
Suicide	2	1	3	1	2	6	4
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	98	100	198	183	196	169	147

TABLE 3

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1 9 6 3			1962 Total	1961 Total	1958 Total	1953 Total
	M	F	Total				
Under 1	3	6	9	3	3	4	8
1 - 4	1	1	2	-	2	2	1
5 - 14	1	-	1	1	-	3	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
20 - 34	-	1	1	1	3	1	2
35 - 44	5	5	10	2	7	2	6
45 - 64	28	15	43	47	48	49	52
65 and over	60	72	132	129	131	108	77
Total	98	100	198	183	196	169	147

TABLE 4
INFANT MORTALITY - 1963

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Total
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	-	4
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1	-	-	-	1	2
Other Causes	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	7	-	-	1	1	9

TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	1963	1962	1961	1958	1953
Accident	-	-	1	-	-
Atelectasis	1	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	2
Prematurity	4	-	-	2	3
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	1	1	-	1	2
Total	9	3	3	4	8

TABLE 6

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1963

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all Ages	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	176	7	60	50	55	2	2	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	-	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis										
Pulmonary	8	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	200	7	66	52	63	2	5	4	1	-

TABLE 7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

Notifiable Diseases	1963	1962	1961	1958	1953
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	3	9	38	22
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	176	139	185	68	166
Whooping Cough	-	2	1	2	55
Pneumonia	2	-	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	-	-	3	2	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	26	12	84	1
Erysipelas	-	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	1	46
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	8	4	6	-	9
Non-Pulmonary	-	1	1	-	4
Totals	200	177	219	197	305

TABLE 8

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1963

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8							

TABLE 2

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

<u>Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -</u>	
Public Health Acts	898
Housing Acts	294
<u>Other Housing Act Visits -</u>	
Certificates of Disrepair	27
Housing Survey	82
Overcrowding	6
<u>Other Public Health Act Visits -</u>	
Drain inspections and tests	692
Conversion of sanitary accommodation	3
Sewers	7
Pail closets	3
Water Supply	195
Insect Infestations	60
Dirty houses	14
Animal nuisances	3
Accumulations	25
Flooding etc.	1
Offensive odours	28
Piggeries	7
Moveable dwellings	1
Pet Animals Act	3
Streets and passages	2
Schools	2
Common lodging house	3
Animal Boarding Establishments	8
Miscellaneous	222
Places of entertainment	1
Public baths	13
Interviews with owners and contractors	183
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	64
Disinfections	1
Air raid shelters	9
Noise Nuisances	9
Farms	17
<u>Factories Acts -</u>	
Factories with mechanical power	63
Factories without mechanical power	1
<u>Shops -</u>	
Health provisions	70
Carried forward ...	<u>3,017</u>

TABLE 9 Cont'd.

Brought Forward ... 3,017

Food Premises -

General grocers	107
Greengrocers	72
Fishmongers	8
Butchers and cooked meats	98
Meat product manufacturers	4
Bakehouses	42
Confectioners shops	34
Fried fish shops	16
Sweet shops	10
Licensed premises	22
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	9
Canteens and school kitchens	10
Mobile Snack Bars	12
Market food stalls	280
Ice cream manufacture	2
Ice cream - sale	10
Ice cream - vehicles	13
Milk distributors	9
Slaughterhouses	334
Other food inspections	5

Sampling - 31

Atmospheric Pollution -

Smoke observations	24
Grit and dust nuisances	2
Visits to boiler plant	23
Houses - Smoke Control	995

Rodent Control -

Dwellinghouses	78
Other premises	30
Tips, streams, etc.	7
Sewers	160

Refuse Collection and Disposal -

Depot	87
Tips	347
Dustbins etc.	1,023

Market -

General	81
Stalls	45
Fair	1

Metal Brokers 5

Miscellaneous 75
7,128

Nuisances or defects discovered ... 495

Nuisances or defects remedied ... 589

Preliminary notices served ... 80

Statutory notices served ... 14

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Nature of Defects

Roofs, gutters, downspouts, etc.	69
External walls, pointing, etc.	9
Defective fireplaces and smokey chimneys	5
Windows and frames	20
Doors and frames	6
Floors	11
Internal walls and ceilings	38
Drains cleansed or repaired	148
Yard paving and gates	14
Closet accommodation	31
Accumulations	1
Burst water pipes, etc.	63
Dirty houses	3
Sinks renewed	1
Nuisance from noise	12
Defective dustbins (replacement by local authority)	158 *

* In addition 171 bins were provided for new houses.

Factories Act, 1937.

Sanitary accommodation	2
------------------------	---

Food & Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations

Constant supply of hot water	13
Cleanliness and re-decoration	19
Ventilation	1
Sanitary accommodation	3
Provision of wash hand basins	15
Sinks, etc.	7
Tables, etc. repaired	8
Bins provided	2
Towel, soap, etc.	6
Protection of food	7

Shops Act, 1950

Sanitary conveniences	2
-----------------------	---

Slaughterhouses

Structural Defects	3
Cleanliness	3

680

TABLE 11

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	5,186
Houses without back doors	61
Houses back-to-back	21
Pail closets	54
Water closets	5,591
Waste water closets	8
Ashbins	5,989
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	11

TABLE 12

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 109 premises which come under this designation

Aircraft Components	1
Bakers	15
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	2
Cotton spinning (working)	17
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	3
Ironfounders etc.	1
Joiners and builders	8
Laundries	1
Machinists	2
Motor repair garages	4
Printers	2
Rope and twine works	2
Sand mill	1
Skip and packing case makers	3
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	1
Light engineering	8
Vehicle builders	1
Slaughterhouses	3
Others	30
Waste Paper Balers	1
Dodger Cars	1
	<u>109</u>

TABLE 13
FACTORIES ACT, 1961
INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
PART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	6	2	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	90	63	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	13	6	-	-
Totals	109	71	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	2	-	-	-

OUT WORK - PART II
SECTIONS 113 AND 114

- N I L -

TABLE 14

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE VALUES OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1963

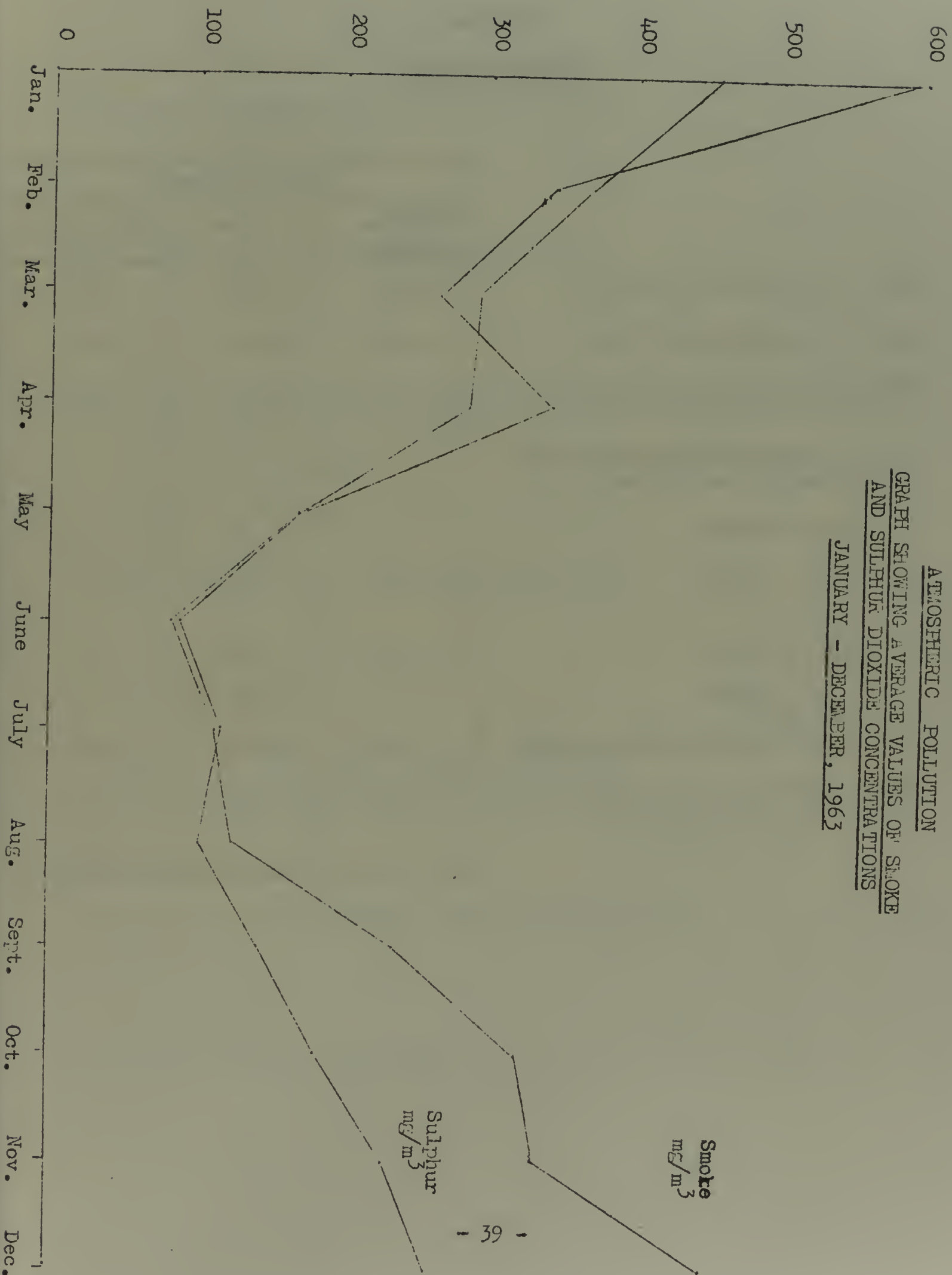


TABLE 15

RCDENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Dwelling houses	All other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	5,186	548	52
No. of properties inspected	32	14	2
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	110	47	7
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
Rats - major	-	3	-
minor	21	7	2
Mice - major	-	1	-
minor	11	3	-
No. of infested properties treated	28	14	2
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	34	27	3

TABLE 16

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year:- 231

1. By the local authority 15

2. By other bodies or persons 216

With State assistance under the Housing Acts

1. By the local authority 15

2. By other bodies or persons -

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected
for housing defects 474

Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,307

2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation
and not capable at reasonable expense of
being rendered fit.

Number found during the year 33

Number at end of year 274

3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the
year to be not in all respects reasonably
fit for human habitation but capable of
being rendered fit 94

Clearance areas:-

1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year

Unfit houses 12

Other houses 1

2. Number of persons displaced 6

TABLE 16 Cont'd

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-	
Housing Act, 1957	
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17)	
21	36
Local authority owned house certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	
1	-
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	
10	15

Repairs during the year:-

No. of houses

Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under Housing or Public Health Acts

85

Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - houses in which defects were remedied:

By owners

14

By local authority in default of owners

-

Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding

New cases of overcrowding

-

Cases of overcrowding relieved

3

Number of persons concerned in such cases

21

TABLE 16 Cont'd

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	Housing Act, 1949		House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	
	Discretionary grants		Standard grants	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected
Action during year:-				
a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	3	3	79	79
b) Approved by local authority	3	3	79	79
c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
e) Work completed	-	-	61	61
f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-

TABLE 17

FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confectioners	15
Fish salesmen	1
Fried fish shops	9
Meat shops	15
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and provision dealers	55
Tripe shops	2
Sweets and soft drinks	19
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	42
Total	<u>174</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Section
16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Registered</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Inspections</u>
Sweets and soft drinks	8	10
Confectioners	8	34
Grocers and provision dealers	23	60
Butchers	<u>12</u>	<u>98</u>
	<u>51</u>	<u>202</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act 1951

	<u>Number</u> <u>Registered</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	5	6
Meat salesmen	2	4
	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	663	78	-	215	-
Number inspected	663	78	-	215	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	66	18	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	9.95	23.02	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned -

5 cwt. 63 lbs.

TABLE 19
OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>NATURE OF FOOD</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	
	<u>LBS.</u>	<u>OZS.</u>
Tinned Meat	15	0
Frozen Fish	73	12
" Fruit	3	0
" Meat	34	11
" Pastries	19	4
" Vegetables	53	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	198	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE 20
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Samples obtained for Analysis

43 Milk	1 Treacle
1 Baking powder	1 Semolina
1 Beef sausages	1 Plain flour
1 Lard	1 Canned fruit
1 Dried vegetables	1 Canned fruit pie filling
1 Canned meat	1 Seidlitz powders B.P.C.
1 Olive oil	1 Malt, milk and cocoa beverage
1 Game pie, canned	1 Part tin of salmon
1 Macaroni	2 Fruit malt loaf
1 Cake mixture, sweetened	

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal milk	Freezing point indicated 0.5% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned: further sample obtained.
1 Formal milk	Contained 0.2 international units penicillin per ml.	Farmer interviewed: Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Formal milk	Freezing point indicated 1.3% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned: Further sample obtained.
1 Part tin of salmon	Contained crystals of struvite.	Complainant informed.
1 Fruit malt loaf	Contained a small quartz pebble which weighed 0.22 grms. probably derived from the dried fruit.	Complainant and bakery informed

